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Directions printed in a
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ARKER'S PANACEA,
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Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1828.

No. 189.

The Virginia Address.

A Convention of Delegates, appointed by Public Meetings in the several Counties of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, assembled, to the number of 220, in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday the 8th of January. The Convention, being organized, proceeded to the discharge of the interesting duty for which it had assembled, and continued to sit, from day to day, deliberating on, and maturing, the requisite measures, until Saturday, the 12th, when the Committee appointed to prepare an Address, (comprising several of the ablest and most eminent men in the State,) reported the following Address and Resolutions, which having been read through, were unanimously adopted, as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Having been delegated, by those who oppose the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, and having assembled in the City of Richmond, pursuant to our appointment, and formed an Electoral Ticket, we feel it due to ourselves, to those who deputed us, and to our country, to submit a brief exposition of our views on the very interesting subject which has brought us together.

It is no ordinary occasion, which, at this inclement season of the year, has brought so many of us from our business and our homes. We believed that the dearest interests of our country were at stake; that her character, her peace and happiness, and even the permanence of her free institutions, were in peril. We feared the most pernicious consequences from the election of General Jackson, and we have come to consult about the means of averting this calamity from our country. We believe that the only means of effecting this great object is the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate, and have formed an Electoral Ticket for that purpose, which we earnestly recommend to the support of the People of Virginia.

We know that many of you strongly disapprove some of the leading measures of the present Administration,—have not confidence in it, and would be exceedingly unwilling to sanction the principles of construction applied by the present Chief Magistrate to the Constitution of the United States. But we do not perceive, in these circumstances, any sufficient reason for withholding your support from the ticket we have recommended. We ourselves are not agreed upon these subjects. While some disapprove these measures, want confidence in the Administration, and are unwilling to sanction the principles of construction adopted by the President,—most of us approve the General course of the Administration, have confidence in its virtue, its patriotism, its wisdom, and see nothing to condemn in the President's interpretation of the Federal Constitution. Yet we do not discuss among ourselves, and we will not discuss before you, the grounds of this difference. We waive such discussion, as wholly inappropriate, and postpone it to the time when there may be some choice offered us, that might be influenced by it. Now there is none such. We are left to the alternative of choosing between Jackson and Adams: and however we may differ in opinion as to the merits of the latter, we heartily concur in giving him a decided preference over his competitor. The measures which some disapprove in the present Administration, none would hope to see amended under that of General Jackson: the distrust in the present Chief Magistrate, entertained by some, is lost in the comparison with that which all feel in his competitor; and the Constitution, which we would preserve from the too liberal interpretation of Mr. Adams we would yet more zealously defend against the destroying hand of his rival.

While, however, we decline a discussion of those subjects, on which we differ in opinion, and pretermitt any general vindication of the Chief Magistrate, his Cabinet, or his measures, we cannot pass unnoticed some topics connected with the last election, and some acts of the Administration, in relation to which, we think, the public mind, has been greatly abused.

The friends of General Jackson have confidently held him up, as the favorite of the People,—have insisted that, in the last election, his plurality of votes proved him to be the choice of the nation,—and have bitterly complained, that that choice was improperly disappointed by the Representatives in Congress.

Never was there a more direct appeal to those prejudices and passions, which, on all occasions, the good should disdain, and the wise should repress; never was a complaint more utterly ungrounded; and never one more characteristic of that disregard for the Constitution, which has been manifested on

more occasions than one, when its provisions stood in the way of General Jackson's march.

Whether General Jackson is the People's favorite, is to be tested by the event, not assumed as the basis of the pending election. That his plurality of votes proved him to be the choice of the nation at the last election, we confidently deny. It may, perhaps, be found, upon examination, that, while General Jackson had a plurality of electoral votes, Mr. Adams had a plurality of votes at the polls; and we are confident, that if Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay had been withdrawn from the canvass, and the contest had been single-handed between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, the election would have resulted as it has done, in the choice of Mr. Adams.

But this is not the light in which this question deserves consideration. The minds of the People ought not to be influenced by such extraneous considerations; and above all, the principles of our Constitution ought not to be abused, by admitting, for a moment, that the plurality of votes given to General Jackson, should have governed the choice of the House of Representatives. We do not mean to say, that a proper respect for the wishes of the nation, fairly ascertained, ought not always to be observed by its Representatives. But we do say, that the present Chief Magistrate holds his seat by the will of the People of the United States, regularly expressed, in the only way in which an expression of that will has any authority. They have willed, in the most solemn form—in the form of a Constitution, which they declare shall be the supreme law of the land—that a plurality of votes shall not constitute an election; that, when there is such plurality, the Representatives shall elect, voting by States—thus withdrawing from the People that equality of influence which is given them in the first vote, and transferring it to the States in the second.—This provision of our Constitution is in the true spirit which pervades the whole of it, and which marks it the result of a conference between States, surrendering in part, and retaining in part, their political equality. Shall, this spirit be appealed from, on every occasion in which it was intended to soothe and conciliate, and the spirit of faction be invoked, to expose our magistrates to unjust prejudice, and bring our institutions into discredit? These things are revolutionary in their tendency, and ought to be discouraged.

Of like character is the complaint against the Kentucky delegation, for disregarding the instructions of their Legislature. We have too much respect for the Legislature of Kentucky to suppose that they meant to bind the delegation by an instruction. We can only suppose that they meant to furnish the best information in their power, of the opinions of the People on a question which had never been submitted to them.—Such information was entitled to the respect due to intelligent opinion, and no more. It was not the constitutional organ through which the will of the People was to be conveyed to the Representative. The Representatives in Congress were directly responsible to their Constituents, not to the Legislature. And an attempt of the Legislature to control the immediate Representatives of the People, would be a usurpation upon the rights of the People—an act, which, instead of deserving obedience, or even respect, required resistance and even reprobation. The faithful Representative will obey the instructions of his constituents whenever constitutionally given. He will pay a respectful attention to their wishes, and every evidence of their wishes. But, when not bound by instruction, he will look beyond the imperfect evidences of their will, informally conveyed; he will rest upon the conclusions of his own mind, formed from the best lights he can obtain; will consult his country's good, and firmly meet the responsibility of those acts, he deems proper for its attainment. This we believe the Kentucky delegation did. They were not instructed—they did not choose to shelter themselves from responsibility, under the cover of a legislative recommendation; consulting their own judgments, they preferred the man thought most capable of advancing the interest of his country; and there is no question, that Virginia then concurred in the opinion, and approved the act.

This vote, which, if honestly given, is an affair chiefly between the Representative and his Constituents, would not have been obtruded on your attention, had it not been connected with a charge of grave import, made upon the purity of the election, impeaching the integrity of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and the first member of his Cabinet.

This charge, in its strongest form, imports that, at the last election, the vote of the Kentucky delegation was in the market, for the highest bidder; that it was offered to one candidate, and, being refused by him, was sold to the other; and that the consideration of the vote, was the office of Secretary of State, bestowed on Mr. Clay. If this were true, we should not hesitate to affirm, that it stamps infamy on the characters of the guilty, and renders them forever unworthy of public trust.

This charge, not so strongly, however, as has been here stated, was made, for the first time, pending the Presidential election. It was promptly met, and challenged by Mr. Clay, and deserted by its supporters. They rallied again, after the election, gave it a form somewhat varied, drew to its aid some imposing circumstances, and, at last, gave it the public sanction of Gen. Jackson's name. Mr. Clay again publicly denied it, called for the proof, and challenged inquiry. No proof has appeared to sustain it, no inquiry has been instituted, and now, in all its phrases, it stands reprobated, by a body of proof, so strong and so convincing, as to require, from the least charitable, its open disavowal, and from the most suspicious, a candid acknowledgment, that they have done injustice in even thinking it probable.

It may not be unworthy of notice, as one of the means by which the public mind has been prejudiced and inflamed, that opinions, the most offensive to a Republican People, have been unwarrantably and uncandidly inferred from some of the President's communications to Congress, and gravely imputed to him, as doctrines in his political creed. He has, on one occasion, not perhaps with strict rhetorical propriety, used the expression, "palsied by the will of our constituents"—in reference to duties enjoined by the Constitution.

This phrase has been torn from its context, misinterpreted, and used as the authority upon which the President is charged with the heresy, that a Representative owes no obligation to the will of his constituents. On another occasion, incautiously taking it for granted that every one would understand that the high obligation of an oath was derived from Heaven, he has again, perhaps, without much felicity of phrase, made an obvious, though not avowed reference to his oath of office, as imposing an obligation above all human law—and this reference is tortured into a public avowal of the odious doctrine, that his political power was *jure divino*. If these had been the taunts and the railing of anonymous newspaper scribblers, they would have been deemed unworthy of this public notice. But when such charges are seriously made and reiterated, by men holding high stations in the Government, and exercising some influence over public opinion, they cannot be too strongly condemned.

Mr. Adams, it is said, is friendly to a regulation of the tariff of duties, with a view to the encouragement of American manufactures, and this is clamorously urged against him, as a serious objection, by those who support the election of Gen. Jackson.

This objection seems to have been treated, before the public, as if Mr. Adams were the founder of a new and odious doctrine, and the father of the measures to which it had given birth. Nothing can be further from the truth. Not a single act of the Government, on this subject, has its date within his administration. And so far is he from being the founder of the doctrine, that it is traced to the earliest and purest times of the Republic, avowed and acted upon from the foundation of the Government, when the Father of his Country presided over its destinies. Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the power of regulating commerce, and imposing duties on imports, belonged to the State Governments; and such of them, as deemed it expedient, so regulated their tariff of duties as to give encouragement to their manufactures. The Constitution transferred to the Federal Government, by express provision, the power of regulating commerce, and of imposing duties. An act, passed at the first session of the first Congress, held under the Constitution, advocated by James Madison, and signed by George Washington, on the 20th of July, 1789, contains the first tariff of duties on imported goods laid by the General Government, and its preamble recites, that it was "necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures." This doctrine was acted upon, by every succeeding Administration, by the elder Adams, by Jefferson, by Madison, and Monroe. The policy of pro-

tecting and encouraging manufactures was recommended by them all; the tariff was increased from time to time, with a view to that object; and yet, no champion of the Constitution, though many and bold and able there were, always at their posts, ever challenged the authors of these measures, as invaders of constitutional ground; until, during the administration of the last President, when the fathers of the Constitution, having most of them retired from the field of action, a member from Virginia suggested, in Congress, the want of constitutional power to give protection to manufactures.

On this question we forbear to enter the field of argument; and content ourselves with saying, that the power of Congress to regulate the tariff of duties, so as to give protection and encouragement to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, cannot be denied, without denying to the letter of the Constitution its plain import, and to its spirit its most obvious and essential attributes; without affirming that those who have administered the Government, from its foundation to the present day, have either misunderstood the charter of their powers, or wantonly and habitually violated it; without coming to the extraordinary conclusion, either that a power which existed in the State Governments, and was frequently exercised by them, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was annihilated by the secret and magical influence of that instrument, or that such power does not properly pertain to the Legislature of any free People.

The exercise of this power is necessarily referred to the sound discretion of Congress, to be justly and impartially employed for the common benefit of all—not to be perverted to the purpose of advancing the interest of one class of the community, or of one part of the country, at the expense of another; and, whatever some of us may think as to its abuses under a former administration, or of the danger of such abuses under the present, all must concur in the opinion, that the remedy is not to be found in the election of General Jackson; but, if sought at all, should be looked for in the vigilance and exertions of faithful and able Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The opinions of Mr. Adams, and his recommendations to Congress, in relation to internal improvement, are unpopular in Virginia, and have been urged against him with much earnestness, and perhaps with some effect, even though it cannot, with any color of reason, be contended, that his competitor, Gen. Jackson, is not exposed to precisely the same objection. We do not vindicate these opinions, or discuss them, because they fall within the interdict we have imposed on ourselves—we differ in opinion concerning them. But we will remind you, that these opinions, whatever may be their merit, have produced but few and unimportant acts, during the present Administration: and we will avail ourselves of the occasion to appeal to the good sense and good feeling of Virginia, and invoke its influence in tempering the asperity of party politics, and in securing to every subject of national interest, a deliberate and candid consideration. We beg leave also to remind them, that the questions of Constitutional law, and State policy, connected with this subject, are important, delicate, and of acknowledged difficulty; that there are arrayed on either side of them, Statesmen of approved patriotism and talent, whose opinions should be examined with great consideration, and whose measures, if deemed wrong, should be judged with candor, should be opposed with reason, not with passion—with firmness, not with violence;—that those among us, who deny the Constitutional power, and condemn the policy, should entitle our doctrines to respect, by the fairness of our views, and the force of our reasoning, and give weight to our opposition, by its temper and its dignity; while those who affirm the power, and approve the policy, should observe the most respectful deference for the opinions of the many and the wise, who differ from them; should consult the public interest and tranquility, by confining their measures to objects of acknowledged and general interest, by infusing into them a spirit of the most exact justice; and by observing, in all things, scrupulous care in the exercise of a power so delicate, and so much controverted.

Thus far, we have endeavored to correct error and disarm prejudice, that reason might be left free to estimate fairly the present Administration, and its principal measures. We have offered no panegyric on the present Chief Magistrate;—we cheerfully leave you to estimate the value of his long and vari-

ed public services, his great experience, his talent, his learning, and his private virtues,—and to set off against them, whatever your fancy or your judgment may find to blame, in his private or public life. When you have done this—reflect on the character of the office you are about to fill—inquire what feelings, what temper, what talent, what acquisitions, what habits, are best suited to the discharge of its high duties; and then carefully compare John Q. Adams with Andrew Jackson, in reference to the great question, which of them is best qualified for the first office in the nation—which most likely to preserve to us the distinguished blessings we enjoy—from which is most danger to be apprehended to our peace and happiness, our lives and liberties?

It is not in wantonness that we speak; but, in the sadness of our hearts, we are compelled to declare, that, while we yield our confidence to the present Chief Magistrate in very different degrees, we are unanimous and unhesitating in the opinion that Andrew Jackson is altogether unfit for the Presidency, and that his election would be eminently dangerous; that, while we cheerfully accord to him his full share of the glory which renders the anniversary of the 8th of January a day of joy and triumph to our land, we must, in the most solemn manner, protest against a claim to civil rule, founded exclusively upon military renown; and avow that nothing has occurred in the history of our country so much calculated to shake our confidence in the capacity of the People for self-government, as the efforts which have been made, and are yet making, to elevate to the first office in the nation, the man, who, disobeying the orders of his superiors, trampling on the Laws and Constitution of his country, sacrificing the liberties and lives of men, has made his own arbitrary will the rule of his conduct.

In stating an opinion so unfavorable to a distinguished man, who has rendered valuable services to his country, a proper respect for ourselves and for you, requires that we should declare reasons which compel us to withhold our confidence from him.

Capacity for civil affairs, in a country like ours, where the road to preferment is open to merit, in every class of society, is never long concealed, and seldom left in retirement. General Jackson has lived beyond the age of 60 years, and was bred to the profession best calculated to improve and display the faculties which civil employments require; but the history of his public life, in these employments, is told in a few brief lines—on a single page of his biography. He filled, successively, for very short periods, the office of Member of the Tennessee Convention, which formed their State Constitution; Representative and Senator in Congress; Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; and again, Senator in Congress of the United States. Here was ample opportunity for distinction, if he possessed the talent, taste, and application, suited for civil eminence. But he resigned three, and passed through all these stations, acknowledging his unfitness in two instances—manifestly feeling it in all—and leaving no single act, no trace, behind, which stamps his qualifications above mediocrity.

For civil government—and in no station more emphatically than in that of President of the United States—a well-governed temper is of admitted importance. General Jackson's friends lament the impetuosity of his, and all the world has evidence of its fiery misrule.

To maintain peace and harmony in the delicate relations existing between the Government of the Union and the various State governments in our Confederacy, requires a courtesy and forbearance in their intercourse, which no passion should disturb. Let the spirit of domination displayed in General Jackson's celebrated letter to Governor R. B. W. warn us of the danger of committing to his keeping this precious deposit—sacred to the union of our Republics, and to the freedom of mankind.

Military men should never be allowed to forget, that the obligation to obey being the sole foundation of the authority to command, they should inculcate subordination, not by precept only, but by example; that profound respect for the Laws and Constitution of their country, is an indispensable guarantee of their worthiness to be entrusted with the sword which is drawn to defend them; that they should lose no fit occasion for manifesting that respect, by practical illustrations of the principle, sacred in every well ordered Republic, which proclaims the military subordinate to the civil power; that mercy even to the guilty, and humanity always to the conquered and the captive, are part of the

*law of God and man, found in every civilized code, written in every human heart, and indispensable to the true glory of the Hero.

General Jackson has been unmindful of these truths. Though he has enjoined subordination by precept, and enforced it by authority, he has not recommended it by example. He has offered indignity to the Secretary of War, in the very letter which assigned his reasons for disobeying an order to disband his troops; he has placed his own authority in opposition to that of the War Department, by a general order, forbidding the officers of his command to obey the orders of that Department, unless they passed through the channel which he had chosen to prescribe; and he disobeyed the orders of the Government in his military operations in the Spanish territory.

He has been unmindful of the subordination of military to civil power, and has violated the law and the Constitution, by declaring martial law at New Orleans, and maintaining it, of his own arbitrary will, for more than two months after the enemy had been beaten and repulsed, and all reasonable apprehension of their return had ceased; by surrounding the hall of the Louisiana Legislature with an armed force, and suspending their deliberations; by seizing the person of Louillier, a free citizen of Louisiana, and member of their Legislature, and bringing him to trial before a military tribunal, for having the boldness to denounce, through the public press, the continued arbitrary reign of martial law; by disapproving the acquittal of Louillier upon his trial, when, to have condemned and executed him, would have exposed the actors in the fatal tragedy to the legal pains of death; by suspending, of his own arbitrary will, the writ of habeas corpus, when the Legislature of Louisiana had refused to suspend it on his application, when no law of Congress authorized it, and no imminent danger pleaded its apology; by arresting and imprisoning Judge Hall for issuing the writ of habeas corpus to relieve Louillier from illegal confinement, and arresting and imprisoning two other officers of the law, for appealing to civil process against his tyrannic rule; by the arrest, trial, and execution, of six militia men, who were guilty of no other offence than the assertion of their lawful right to return home, after their legal term of service had expired; by organizing a corps of volunteer militia, and appointing its officers, without any warrant for so doing, against the provisions of the Constitution, which expressly reserve the appointment of the officers of the militia to the States respectively; and by making war upon the Spanish Territory, seizing and holding Spanish posts, in violation of the order of his Government, and whilst peace existed between Spain and the United States.

That mercy and humanity may unite with the offender! Law and Constitution, in accusing General Jackson of being unmindful of their voice, and in refusing to his laurel crown the rays of true glory, will be acknowledged by impartial posterity, when they review the history of his Indian campaigns, and especially when they read the stories of the cold-blooded massacre at the Horse-shoe; of the decaying and slaughtered Indians at St. Mark's; of the wanton and unexampled execution of Ambrister, an Englishman, found fighting, it is true, in the ranks of the Seminoles, but taken prisoner, tried, doomed to a milder punishment, and executed by order of the commanding General, against the sentence of the tribunal appointed by himself; and of the still more injured Arbutnot, another Briton, not bearing arms at all, only found among the warring Indians, a trader, and an advocate for peace.

We have done with this sickening catalogue. You have now a brief summary of the evidence, on the authority of which we regard General Jackson as wholly disqualified for the Presidency, and look to the prospect of his election with the most gloomy forebodings.

You think, perhaps, we pay a poor compliment to the virtues of our People, and the strength of our institutions, by indulging in apprehensions of danger from the encroachments of military power, in the youth and vigor of our Republic, and in the midst of profound peace. We should, indeed, do great injustice to the virtue of our People, the circumstances of our country, and the value of our Government, if we indulged in the idle fear, that an open attack upon our liberties, made with any military force, which General J. could probably command in the course of his administration, would bring us under the yoke of his power. These are not our apprehensions; we would bid a proud defiance to his power, if he should so dare our liberties. Nor will we do him the injustice to change his ambition with any desires, at present, on the liberties of his country, or withhold our acknowledgment, that, if they were assailed by others, we believe he would promptly and boldly draw his sword to defend them.

But we have no security for the continuance of peace, in whatsoever hands the Government may be placed; and it is not unreasonable to think, that, in the hands of a man of military pride and talent, and of ungovernable temper, the danger of war will be increased. A foreign war may come, may rage with violence, and find General Jackson at the head of the civil government, and commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces. Dissentient views among the States may arise, controversies grow up between the State and Federal authorities, as dissensions and controversies have heretofore arisen; and who, then, we pray you, can answer for the consequences of that spirit which said to Governor Rabin, *When I am in the field you have no authority to issue a military order?* Reflect on this question, we beseech you—on the peculiar structure of our Government; on the collisions of opinion, and the threatened collisions of action, both in peace and war, which have already occurred between the State and Federal authorities and then tell us, whether the fear is altogether visionary, that the first foreign war, seriously waged against the United States, with General Jackson their chief would bring danger of civil discord, dissolution of the Union, and death to the hopes of every free government in the world.

We say nothing of the danger of civil discord, even when no foreign war should afflict us—though the retrospect of a few short years would teach us that such danger is not imaginary—and that the slightest want of tact, in its management, the least indulgence of temper, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, might inflame the whole nation, and light the funeral pile of freedom.

There are dangers of another kind. If we are correct in the detail of offences committed by General Jackson, against the most sacred principles of our Government, what will be the moral effect of the direct sanction given to these offences, by rewarding the offender with the first honor of the nation? Can we preserve our love and reverence for institutions which we suffer to be violated, not only without censure, but with applause? Will not our affections and our veneration be transferred from the despised Laws and Constitution, to the honored Hero who has abused them—from republican simplicity and virtue, to military pomp and glory? Will you not, in fine, by such example, lay the sure foundation of that moral depravity, and admiration of arms, which must soon reduce us to the condition in which Greece was enslaved by Alexander; Rome, by Caesar; England, by Cromwell; France, by Bonaparte; and in which we will assuredly find some future Jackson, not too fastidious to accept the proffered crown, and erect a military despotism on the ruins of the last Republic.

We appeal to the People of Virginia, to say what there is in the present party politics, so alluring on the part of the Opposition, so frightful on the part of the Administration, as to seduce them to the fraternal embrace, or drive them under the protection, of such a man as Andrew Jackson? We ask an answer to this question, not from their offended pride, nor from the prejudice which attachment to party never fails to beget; but we ask it from their love of country, their love of truth and virtue: we ask it, after a deep and dispassionate consideration of the true state of the question; after a candid estimate of the little to be possibly gained by the rejection of Mr. Adams, the incalculable mischiefs which may probably attend the success of his rival. If you indulge the faint hope, that, under the Administration of General Jackson, the tribute which agriculture will pay for the encouragement of domestic industry and enterprise, will be somewhat lighter than at present—we ask you, first, whether the hope is not groundless? and next, whether it is wise to insist on enjoying the profits of your estates in the uttermost farthing of their fancied value, at the risk of having your free allodial lands converted into military tenures or fiefs of the crown? If you are fighting the battles of General Jackson, in this political contest, with the vain hope that victory will conquer from your adversaries some barren spot of constitutional ground—we ask whether you will wage such a war with your countrymen, at the hazard of laying all your conquests, and all your former possessions—the Constitution itself, and the freedom it was intended to protect—at the feet of a despot? This does not become the character of Virginians!

In the ancient state of political parties, when federalists and republicans contended for ascendancy, there was something in the great questions of foreign policy, in the leading principles of construction applied to the Constitution, bearing strongly on the essential character of the Government, and worthy of a generous struggle between the statesmen, who, on the one hand, sought to guard against a dissolution of the Union, by strengthening the Federal bond, and, on the other, endeavored to avert consolidation, by establishing more firmly the State authorities. But this state of things has passed away, and the feelings and doctrines to which it gave rise, though not entirely forgotten, are almost unknown in the party distinctions of the day. Federalists and republicans mingle together in the ranks of the Opposition—and together, rally around the standard of the Administration. There will be no great principle of political doctrine to distinguish them; unless the Opposition, following too closely the footsteps of those who trample on the Laws

and constitution of the country, should give to the supporters of the Administration some claim to be the champions of civil rule and constitutional law. Shall our parties be hereafter founded on local interests, and marked by geographical boundaries, arraying the North against the South, the East against the West—losing the generous enthusiasm which is always inspired by a contest for principle, for honorable distinction, for pre-eminence in the service of our common country; and acquiring the bitterness of spirit, acrimony of feeling, narrow policy, and sordid views, which ever characterize the contests of men, striving, not for the promotion of the common good, but for the advancement of their own peculiar interests—and which must lead, inevitably, to the entire subjugation of the weaker party, or a dissolution of the Union?

We know well, that the People of Virginia will never countenance any such distinction. Their generous sacrifices in the cause of their country, their uniform devotion to civil liberty, and their noble daring in the defence of freedom, from whatever quarter assail it, is the sure guarantee that they will not be slow to follow where the path of duty leads; and on that guarantee we repose with confidence, that, in this hour of danger, sacrificing all minor considerations, they will go forth in their strength, and save the Temple of Liberty from pollution.

1. *Resolved*, That JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, be recommended to the People of the United States, as a fit person to be supported for the Office of President.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention approve the nomination of RICHARD RUSH, of the State of Pennsylvania, for the Office of Vice President, made by the Convention at Harrisburg, and recommend him to the People of Virginia as a fit person to be supported for that office.

3. *Resolved*, That the President of this Convention be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings and address of this Convention to each of the gentlemen who have been nominated on the Electoral Ticket, and inform them of their several appointments.

4. *Resolved*, That the following persons be appointed a Central Corresponding Committee, with the authority to fill any vacancies which may occur within their own body, or in the Electoral Ticket in favor of the election of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, and Richard Rush as Vice President, viz: Judge William H. Cabell, Judge Dabney Carr, Judge John Coalter, Mr. Robert Stanard, Reverend John Kerr, General J. B. Harvie, Mr. Peyton Randolph, Mr. John H. Pleasants, Mr. Charles Copland, Mr. Thomas Brockenbrough, Mr. E. W. Rootes, Mr. J. H. Eustace, Dr. Thomas Nelson.

5. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Committees, which have been appointed by the meetings opposed to the election of General Jackson as President of the United States, in the various Counties and Corporations of this Commonwealth, constitute the Corresponding Committees of said Counties and Corporations, with authority to add to their numbers, and fill any vacancies which may occur in said Committees.

6. *Resolved*, That the Central Corresponding Committee be authorized to appoint corresponding committees in the several counties and corporations which have not appointed them; which committees shall have authority to exercise the same powers as those which have heretofore been appointed.

7. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Convention that each member should pay the sum of five dollars to the Secretaries, to be deposited in the Bank of Virginia to the credit of the Chairman of the Central Committee, to defray the expenses of printing and circulating the documents directed to be published by the Convention, and such other publications as may be thought advisable by the said Central Committee, for the purpose of distribution among the citizens of the Commonwealth, and all other incidental charges.

8. *Resolved*, That at least thirty thousand copies of the proceedings and address of this Convention be printed and circulated, under the direction of the Central Committee, through the several counties and corporations of the Commonwealth.

9. *Resolved*, That the Central Corresponding Committee be requested to publish, in pamphlet form, as many copies of the address of the Hon. Henry Clay, with the accompanying documents, as they may deem expedient, and that they cause to be published such other documents as, in their opinion, will sustain the facts and principles set forth in the address of this Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That the Central Committee be requested to make to the officers of the Senate and House of Delegates who have attended upon this Convention during its session, such compensation as they may deem proper, to be paid out of the fund provided by this Convention.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention entertain feelings of unfeigned gratitude for the facilities offered, and the spirit of accommodation manifested, by both Houses of the Virginia Assembly and their officers, to this Convention, in the prosecution of their duties, and that the

President be requested to tender the thanks of this Convention to both branches of the Assembly and their officers, for their kindness and liberality.

12. *Resolved*, That the Editors of the several newspapers printed in Virginia be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention, together with their address to the People of Virginia in their respective papers.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

The Chair presented the following memorial, accompanied with an affidavit, from E. V. Sparhawk, which was read:

To the Honorable, the Senate of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, (accompanied by an affidavit of the facts,) humbly sheweth, that, having been subjected to insult and violence, in the room of the Committee of Claims of the Senate of the United States, from a person called Duff Green, an officer of the Senate, on Friday, the 25th of January, instant; and having been threatened by said Green with further violence, in case your Memorialist should "ever write a line about him"—considering that said violence was not, in any manner, provoked by your Memorialist, and that it was committed within a room devoted to the use of the Senate. Therefore, your Memorialist humbly prays that such notice may be taken of this matter as may, in the opinion of your honorable body, comport with its dignity, and extend protection to individuals while within the precincts of the Senate.

EDWARD VERNON SPARHAWK.

Washington City, Jan. 28, 1828.

The affidavit accompanying the memorial was read.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

Personally appeared before me, C. H. W. Wharton, a Justice of Peace, in and for the County aforesaid, Edward Vernon Sparhawk, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that on Friday, the 25th day of January inst., being in the room occupied by the Committee of Claims of the Senate of the United States, in which he was permitted, in his character of Reporter for the National Intelligencer, to examine the Journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and copy his notes—That one Duff Green, of this city, armed with a bludgeon, did, without provocation, violently assault, and beat this deponent, when he, the said deponent, did not anticipate violence. Confiding in the protection to which the jurisdiction of the Senate over the place in which he stood, in his opinion, entitled him. And when the deponent was standing in an unguarded position, so that the means which nature has given to all the human race for their defence from outrage, could not by him be exerted.

And this deponent further swears, that at the time aforesaid assault and violence, the Senate had been but a few moments adjourned, and the Senators were about leaving the Senate Chamber. And this deponent further swears, that the said Duff Green was prevented from further attempts at violence, by an individual known to the deponent as William Rind, who interposed, and caused the said Green to desist, and that the said William Rind was present during the above mentioned attack upon the deponent.

And this deponent further swears, that previous to leaving the Committee Room, the said Green did threaten further violence upon the person of the deponent, in case he should ever dare to write a line about him, the said Green.

Sworn to before me, on this 25th day of January, 1828. C. H. W. WHARTON, J. P.

On motion of Mr. Kane, the Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill for regulating processes in the Courts of the United States in States admitted into the Union since the 22d September, 1789.

On motion of Mr. Kane, the bill regulating process in the different Courts, was then taken up.

Mr. White, of Tenn. having withdrawn his amendment, in order that there might be no impediment thrown in its way.

Mr. Rowan moved an amendment, which he supported in speech of considerable length; he was replied to by Mr. Kane and Mr. Van Buren in favor of the bill, without the proposed amendment. Mr. Johnson advocated the amendment; the bill was finally laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution, was taken up, when Mr. Burien addressed the Senate in great length, in favor of the provisions of the bill. He was replied to by Mr. Cobb, who opposed the bill on the ground of the right due to officers, or as a gratuity, unless the soldiers were embraced.

Mr. Van Buren having signified his intention to offer his views on the merits of the bill, (it being then too late to address the Senate,) moved an adjournment; which was concurred in.

Mr. Van Buren has the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented to the House a communication from the President containing certain correspondence relative to the affairs of Brazil and the United States.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce reported a bill for the purpose of reducing the duties on wines, which was twice read and committed.

The memorial of merchants in Philadelphia, relative to Tea, referred to the Committee of Commerce, was brought up for the purpose of receiving another reference.

Mr. Sargeant said a few words. It had gone to the Committee on Commerce by mistake.

Mr. Cambreleng moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; which was carried.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amending the laws relative to naturalization; which was twice read and committed.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Resolve in favor of the Proprietors of Old Town Bridge being under consideration—

Mr. Groven said that in his opinion this was a very proper opportunity for an expression of the Senate upon a question involving a principle like this. There were pending before the Committee many petitions asking aid for many objects more or less of a public nature, and if this were sustained or not, a direction would be given to all those subjects and the Committee relieved from their further consideration; it appeared to him some aid ought to be afforded in the erection of bridges and construction of roads; but whether by legislating on particular cases or by a general law he was not prepared to say—he found difficulties in any mode.—Where we boast of equal rights and privileges, said Mr. G. we ought to equalize the burdens of our citizens if we can do it in any constitutional and equitable manner.

Mr. Washburn said that he was the last year opposed to these grants and had not since changed his opinion. He believed that they were wrong in principle and would be found troublesome in practice. Applications were now numerous and would increase. He should be willing to aid, if the State could do it where it was necessary; but he believed the prospect of remuneration was as promising to the Proprietors of this bridge as to those of the Kennebec bridge when they erected that, as stated by the gentleman from Kennebec. Where prospects were so good as these, and the stock all taken up, which he understood to be the case here, and the bridge would be erected, he thought the State ought not to grant aid. There was another class of cases pending before the Legislature, where towns sought relief from burdens imposed by the laws, and of corporations where there was little prospect of remuneration. He would aid in these cases if in any, but must vote against this and all others until the State had settled the principle to interfere in any case.

The Resolve was indefinitely postponed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Washburn from the Committee reported a Bill to incorporate the Penobscot Manufacturing Company, and the same was amended by striking out "Manufacturing" in the title and inserting "Mill Dam," and otherwise referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in one of the newspapers printed in Bangor in the county of Penobscot, before the next session of the Legislature.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Sally M. Smith and als, reported a bill incorporating the female Orphan Society of Portland.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a report of a special Committee and resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, on the subject of State Rights. Read and referred to the Committee on Literature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

The galleries of the House were cleared on motion of Mr. Carpenter, and the House were occupied upon public business, in secret session, until one o'clock, when on motion the doors were opened and the injunction of secrecy taken off.

The House assigned Monday next at ten o'clock, to take up the consideration of the Report of the committee on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

Petitions of George Sinden-parker et als—of Aaron Fellows et als—of the Proprietors of Damari-cotta Canal were referred to the next Legislature.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Resolves in favor of Nathaniel L. Ingersoll—also, respecting the State Prison—also, in favor of the Proprietors of the Northwardly half of township numbered six in the ninth range in the County of Penobscot—also, in aid of Gardner Lyceum, were severally finally passed.

THE

THURSDAY

In our Congress the memorial violence and Green, one of Telegraph. I of our count tested by this is of rare occ personal abut there is no losing ground porters of it, is the fact, a tion in mind to their passion usurps the pholence destr Gen. Green columns, as &c. upon the Senate, a —that will fair, is uncert that something show Gen. G have with con editor of an d

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THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1823.

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FRIDAY, Feb. 8,
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REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 7,
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Saturday, Feb. 9,
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enterprise, and this increased the irri-
tation which had previously existed.

A courier, who arrived yesterday
from Vienna, has brought the following
intelligence:

On the 10th of this month a grand
Divan was held at Constantinople, and
the answer to the Ambassadors of the
three Powers was there decided on.

1st. Before any negotiation, and as a
preliminary condition, the three Powers
shall renounce all intervention direct or
indirect, in the affairs of Turkey and
Greece.

2d. The three Powers shall make a
public and solemn reparation to the Ot-
toman Porte, for the insult offered to its
flag at Navarin.

3d. The three Powers shall engage
wholly to indemnify the Sublime Porte
for all losses resulting from this insult.

On the receipt of this answer, Mr.
Stratford Canning demanded a firman, in
order to forward it to his Government,
and take its orders. The firman was
refused. The French and Russian Am-
bassadors did not think fit to expose
themselves to a similar refusal.

The Austrian Intermuncio, M. Otten-
fels, alone dispatched a courier to Vien-
na. This courier was charged with dis-
patches by the three Ambassadors, and
it was from Vienna that those arrived
yesterday, which are destined for the
Governments of France and England.

The Imperial Palace at Adrianople
was preparing to receive the Sultan, who
will go there when he puts himself at
the head of the army.

Troops and ammunition have been
sent to Silistria to put the fortress on the
Danube in a state of defence. The
principals are given up as not cap-
able of being defended.

MARRIED.

In Hartford, by the Rev. Allen Greely, Mr.
Marshall French of Portland, to Miss Clara
Howard, of the former place.

In Oxford, by James M. Williams, Esq.,
Mr. Isaac Newton Standley to Miss Susan
Trask, both of Oxford.

In Dana, on the 30th ult. by Ephraim
Whipple, Esq., Mr. Jason W. Williams, M. D.
to Miss Malinda Chamblin of Dana, a couple
of six footers. [G] Printers in New York,
Ohio, Alabama, Vermont, Connecticut,
Rhode-Island, New Hampshire and Maine,
are requested to publish the same marriage,
that his brothers and sisters may have due
notice thereof and rejoice accordingly.

Worcester Mass.

DIED.

In Paris, on the evening of the eleventh
instant, Mrs. Clarina Walker, wife of the
Rev. Joseph Walker.

In Brownfield, Mrs. Jane, wife of Gen.
James Steele, aged 44.

In Abbot, Mr. Jacob Tubbs, of this town,
aged 76, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Greenwood, Mr. Daniel Cole,
in Falmouth, Mass. Mrs. Sarah Lawrence,
widow of the late Mr. John Lawrence, aged
97 years and 4 months. The deceased was
the mother of 10 children, 7 of whom are now
living; she had 46 grand children, 99 great
grand children, and 3 of the 5th generation;
all of whom are now living, except seven-
teen.

We copy the following obituary notice of
the wife of Jesse Stone, Esq., whose death was
noticed in our last, from the American Advo-
cate:

It is not the intention of the writer of this
notice, to extol the virtues of the deceased
above their real merit; neither is it consid-
ered proper to indulge in strains of paucity
in speaking of those departed friends we loved,
and whose memories we cherish with
fondness of affection. But in justice to the
transcendent worth of Mrs. Stone, and to the
feelings of a fond husband, affectionate child-
ren and a numerous circle of relatives and
friends, we may be permitted to make some
remarks upon the virtues and worth of one
whose loss is so deeply lamented. She was
born in Martha's Vineyard, from which place
she moved to Livermore more than thirty
years since. She was ever remarkably affec-
tionate in her family, friendly and benevolent
in her neighborhood, hospitable and charita-
ble to the poor. For prudence and economy
in her domestic concerns she was excelled by
none. She was ardent and constant in her
friendship, and delighted in diffusing general
happiness among all those with whom she
was immediately connected. It might indeed
be said of her, as was said of Dorcas of old,
"This woman is full of good works and alms-
deeds which she had done." She has been a
worthy member of the Baptist church in
Livermore for about 25 years. Her religion
was not exclusive and sectarian, but being
based on the broad principles of love to God
and love to man, it breathed clarity and
heartfelt kindness to all men. Being actuated
by these ennobling principles, she ever strove
to cultivate the best feelings of the heart, &
to promote the cause of rational piety so far
as her influence extended. During her last
sickness, which was extremely distressing,
she was divinely supported by the hopes
of immortality and eternal life; and en-
tered the valley of the shadow of death
with calmness and delight. Being asked by
a sister just before her dissolution, if she
viewed herself near her end, and if she was
ready and willing to go? she answered,
"Yes, Jesus has washed me in his own blood,
and purchased for me a white robe of right-
eousness." She has left a husband and five
children to mourn her loss, many friends to
lament her departure, and a large circle of
neighbors, who will long feel the irreparable
loss they have sustained. "Blessed are the
dead who die in the Lord."

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the
subscribers are requested to present them
for settlement, and all indebted, are re-
quested to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH SHACKLEY, & Co.
Norway Village, Jan. 22, 1823.—Sw 186

HEBRON ACADEMY.
The Spring Term of this Institution will
commence on Monday the Twenty-fifth
day of the present month, under its usual en-
couraging circumstances.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
Feb. 1, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.
TAKEN on execution and will be sold at
Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth
day of March next, at two o'clock in the af-
ternoon, at Joshua Smith's Tavern in Nor-
way, all the right in equity which Bailey
Bodwell has to redeem a certain tract of land
situated in said Norway, near the Steep Falls,
so called, and on the Eastern side of the
road leading to Hebron, containing about nine-
teen acres, with a Saw Mill thereon standing;
also, one other piece or parcel of land situ-
ated in said Norway, and on the Western side
of said road, containing five acres more or
less. The said lands being mortgaged to
Ruth Rust, and Lydia A. Rust, for the sum
of three hundred and seventy-two dollars and
twenty-five cents, and interest, by said Bai-
ley Bodwell's Deed to the said Ruth Rust,
and Lydia A. Rust, dated September seven-
teenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-
four, and recorded with the Records of Deeds
for the County of Oxford, Book twenty-fourth,
page two hundred and ninety-four—reference
to said deed being had.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, February 11, 1823. 189

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.
TAKEN on execution and will be sold at
Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth
day of March next, at ten o'clock in the fore-
noon, at the tavern of SIMON CHURMAN, in
Paris, all the right in equity which George
F. Truit has to redeem the following describ-
ed Real Estate, viz:—Part of Lot number
one, in Range seven, in the town of Paris,
containing fifty two acres more or less;—
also, part of Lot number eleven, in the first
Range and second division of Lous in Hebron,
containing fourteen acres more or less, the
same having been conveyed to Thomas Hill,
Jr. by Deed of Mortgage, dated April twen-
ty-first, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-
four, and recorded with Oxford Records,
Book twenty-fourth, page one hundred and
two, for the security of the sum of two hun-
dred and fifty dollars and interest, and on
which is now due about seventy dollars; also
mortgaged to Elihu Baxter by Deed, dated
June eleventh, eighteen hundred and twenty
seven, for the sum of forty-four dollars and
nineteen cents and interest.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, February 11, 1823. 189

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—PERU.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi-
dent proprietors and owners of the fol-
lowing lots of land in Peru, in the County of
Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed
in the bills committed to me the subscriber,
to collect, for the A. D. 1822 and 1823.

No.	Value.	Deficient High road.	Tax Total.
Thompson's Grant	11 7 100 100	115	
A. Knight 1826	8 10 100 25	100 29 129	
Farwell			
Adam Knight	10 10 100 100	70	
do	10 10 100 25	35	
do	14 10 100 100	70	
do	11 6 100 25	18	
do	9 7 7 12	8	
do	9 6 6 10	7	
do	11 7 100 25	18	
do	10 8 100 100	70	
do	12 10 100 50	35	
do	6 11 100 75	53	
do	7 11 100 75	53	
Cyrus Thompson	4 12 100 75	53	
do	2 13 100 33	33	
do	4 14 100 100	70	
Zebede Delano	11 9 50 50	35	
Adam Knight	9 9 100 60	42	
do	1 13 100 20	14	
Ludden	11 5 100 100	70	
do	16 5 91 91	64	
do	12 6 100 100	70	
do	17 6 11 111	78	
do	11 7 100 25	18	
Carver	12 9 100 100	70	
do	14 19 100 100	70	
Zebulon Cram	5 10 100 100	70	
Wm. Ludden E end	17 6 35 35	25	
do	16 5 50 50	35	
Bartlett	10 9 100 75	52	
Sylvanus Poland	60 150	105	
Peck's Grant	106 150	172	
Seth Burgess	100 125	144	
L. Stockwell impr.	23 100 135	155	
Wm. White,	31 66 115	132	
1826,	35 100 25	27	
E. Wheeler impr.	8 100 175	123	
O. Burgess Wells lot	100 125	86	
E. Thomas impr.	14 50 65	46	
D. Atkins 3d impr.	16 100 120	84	
L. Stockwell impr.	23 100 165	116	
Wm. Brackett	39 125 30	21	
Wm. White 2-3 lot	66 90	63	
Lunt's Grant	2 3 100 176	202	
Improved 1826	4 1 100 250	288	
Wm. Brackett	3 2 100 200	230	
Silas Leonard	3 2 100 175	123	
do	4 1 100 200	140	
do	1 3 100 70	70	
Knight's heirs	3 1 50 75	53	

Unless said taxes with the necessary inter-
vening charges are paid to me the subscriber
on or before Saturday the thirty-first day of
May next, so much of said land as will sat-
isfy the same, will be sold at Public Auction,
at the Store of Stephen Gammon, in said town,
on said day, at one of the clock in the after-
noon.

MOSES LUFKIN, Collector of
Peru, Jan. 31, A. D. 1823. 189

TO LET,

THAT excellent Stand for a Store which
is now occupied by the subscribers at
Stowell's Mills, so called, in Paris, for one
or more years, and possession given immedi-
ately.—Also, for sale the Goods which
they now have on hand in said store.

As they are about closing their concern in
the Store, they would again request all those
who are indebted to them, either by Note or
account, to make payment without delay;
otherwise their demands will be found in the
hands of an Attorney for collection.

MORSE & HALL.
Paris, Jan. 29, 1823. Sw 187

Haemorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.

This valuable Ointment is a safe and ef-
fectual remedy for that very trouble-
some disorder. Those habituated to that
complaint will find relief from it only once ap-
plying it. Testimonials of its decided effects
will accompany the same. For sale by
JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist Exchange-st.,
Portland, Dec. 4, 2m 186

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

MISS JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and
the Public, that she expects to com-
mence her second Quarter at Norway Village,
on the first Monday in March.

Tuition for those that attend to the
elementary branches only \$2 per quarter—for
the ornamental part from 2 to \$3.
Norway, Feb. 12, 1823. Sw 189

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.
ALL the right and equity of redemption
which JOHN PATRICK of Livermore has
to the farm on which he now lives, in said
Livermore, taken on Execution and will be
sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the
TWENTYTH day of March next, at one o'clock,
P. M. at the Store of Francis F. Haines, Esq.
in Livermore aforesaid.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Deputy Sheriff.
February 4, 1823. 188

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the
subscriber are requested to present them
for settlement; and all indebted, are request-
ed to make payment without delay, if they
wish to prevent cost. DANIEL YOUNG.
Norway, Jan. 24, 1823. Sw 187

DUMFRIES' HIGHLY APPROVED

EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or
inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among
the multitude of ordinary preparations for
this purpose. The most obstinate as well as
the more slight inflammations of that delicate
organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Wa-
ter, which will brace and restore the tone of
the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes the
effect is highly salutary. In cases of years
standing, the most unexpected relief has
been received, after other applications of in-
ferior efficacy had failed. Weakness, soreness,
and other complaints of the Eyes, proceeding
from colds, have been permanently removed.
Those who use it pronounce it to be the best
preparation for these complaints they ever
met with, especially in obstinate cases of
soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents per
bottle.

Also.

The celebrated Cambrian Tooth Ache
Pills, which give immediate relief, without the
least injury to the Teeth. On trial this will
be found to be one of the best remedies
known for this painful complaint. Price 50
cents a box.

* Prepared from the original Recipe in
M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his
immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor,
T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his
Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street,
corner of Hanover-street; and retailed by his
special appointment, (together with all the
valuable Medicine as prepared by the late
Dr. Conway), by ASA BATON, at the Ox-
ford Bookstore.

* None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER,
on the outside printed wrapper.

* A large discount made to Country
Physicians, Traders, &c. Jan. 24.

SMITH'S PRACTICAL AND MENTAL

ARITHMETIC.

JUST published, Practical and Mental Arith-
metic on a new plan, in which Mental Ar-
ithmetic is combined with the use of the
slate: containing a complete system for all
practical purposes: being in dollars and
cents. Second Edition, revised and enlarg-
ed, with exercises for the slate. To which
is added a Practical System of Book-keeping,
by ROBERT C. SMITH.

The publishers particularly in-
vite the attention of teachers to this work, in
the belief that it is a great and important im-
provement in the art of teaching Arithmetic.
It is the production of an experienced and ac-
complished instructor of youth, who has avail-
ed himself of observations made in a long
course of experience. Every part of this
work has been carefully adapted to the busi-
ness of teaching, and every page has been tested,
by the use of the work in the author's school.
The design of the author has been to in-
struct the learner in the principles and prac-
tice of Arithmetic. This he has endeavored
to do by slow gradations, beginning with the
simplest ideas, and gradually ascending in
the scale of knowledge, till the pupil is master
of the whole field of Arithmetic combi-
nations.—A fundamental principle of the
work is to present no difficulty which the
learner is unable of himself to surmount.

In accordance with this maxim, the first 20
pages contain no rules nor exercises for the
slate. It commences with examples so sim-
ple that children 5 years old, will readily
comprehend them. These illustrate the prin-
ciples of Addition, after which the Table is
inserted, followed by intellectual exercises,
explanatory of its practical utility. The re-
maining Tables of simple Subtraction, Multi-
plication and Division, are exemplified in a
similar manner.—Thus by a mere mental
process, the pupil is effectually taught the
ground rules of Arithmetic, and this may be
accomplished without any other assistance
than the book, and the operations of his own
mind.—The pupil, on this plan, is required
to think, and having become familiar with the
individual operations required to solve a se-
ries of arithmetical questions, these opera-
tions are then summed up, and stated in the
form of a rule. This rule he is then requir-
ed to commit to memory, not however, with-
out having been previously interrogated, to be
assured of his complete comprehension of
the same.—These hints will serve to exhibit
some of the general characteristic features of
the work. It contains many things that are
new, and cannot fail to be deemed great im-
provements. The following are a few, viz:—
the mode of questioning, Indirect Answers,
calculated to secure the advantage of sys-
tems containing no answers, and essentially
lessen the burden of the teacher; the rule
for calculating interest for days.—It is thought
by competent judges to embrace all that is
valuable in the two popular systems, by men-
tal process and the use of the slate. Its sim-
plicity, and the facility with which the pupil
makes himself master of it, might be deemed
by some a fault, did not the frequent com-
plaints made by children that "it makes their
heads ache with thinking," refute this objec-
tion.—On the whole, the work is believed to
be better calculated than any other system,
to excite mental exertions, and gain a thor-
ough knowledge of the theory and practice of
Arithmetic; and as such, the public are re-
spectfully invited to examine it.—Copies will
be gratuitously furnished for that purpose.

* Published and for sale by RICHARD
SON & LORD, Boston.

Jan. 23, 1823. 183

MORE BARGAINS!

G. C. LYFORD,

INFORMS his friends and customers,
that he has been under the necessity of re-
moving from No 7 Boyd's Buildings, to No. 4,
in the same Block—3 Doors below his former
stand—where he has just opened 18 Pack-
ages New and Fresh GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

20 p's Light and Dark Calicoes 11 per yd &
40 p's Blue and Fancy do 20 cts do &
50 p's Elegant Dark do from 25 cts to 2s;
50 p's Stout Brown Sheetings 12 1-2 cts;
40 p's do do Shirts 10 cts;
20 p's Stout Bleach'd Sheetings 1s;
20 p's do do Shirts 10 cts;
30 p's Sea Island Shirts, (fine) 18 cts;
Bedtickings from 25 cts to 2s; a large as-
sortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Handker-
chiefs a great Variety; Bombazetta 50 p's
Cambrics; Muslins; Grecian Dresses; En-
gant striped Levantines; Plaided, Shaded &
Black Gros de Naples; almost every kind &
quality Black Silks, &c &c.

Bales of very first quality Warp Yarns from
No 7 to 11; Ginghams; Checks; Satinets;
Broadcloths; Cassimeres; &c &c &c.
Portland, Jan. 15. Sw 185

CHEAP

DRY GOODS

JUST received at

LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE,

No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

Corner of Plumb and Middle-streets, Portland,

Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL,

Consisting of as handsome an assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Silks,

Crapes, Shawl, Calicoes, Hanker-

chiefs, Hosiery, Gloves,

and other GOODS, as can be found in this

place. These Goods are offered at the low-
est prices for Cash, and those who wish to
dispose of their cash to good advantage, when
purchasing FRESH GOODS, will do well to call
and examine, and satisfy themselves. A lib-
eral discount made to those who purchase
any amount. Country Traders, who pur-
chase for cash will do well to call.

CARPETINGS, & C.

CHEAP.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland,

Opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

HAS for sale a very Splendid Assortment

of Superfine Kidderminster CARPETINGS.

—ALSO—

Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH RUGS,

probably the best assortment now in Portland.

These Carpetings are of the best quality, and

are offered at as low, if not lower prices than

can be purchased in Boston or New-York.

Sw 182

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above

BANK OF PORTLAND,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PLICE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed BROAD

POETRY.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

IF MAN DIE SHALL HE LIVE AGAIN?
Go ask of the stars, as they shine so bright,
In the azure dome of Heaven;
If when they fade in the morning light,
They shall dawn on another even:
Go ask of the sun, in splendor clad,
He sinks in the golden wave,
If yet again with his smile so glad,
He shall rise from his watery grave:
Go ask of the moon, as his silver light
Grows dim in the morning ray,
If yet again she shall gild the night,
And o'er the blue waters play:
They will tell you yes, and so shall man,
When the night of the grave is o'er,
In the light of Heaven shine forth again,
To be shrouded in death no more.

Go ask of the flower, as it bends to the blast,
In the chilling autumnal day;
If yet again when the winter is past,
They shall deck the fair robe of May;
Go ask of the trees, as their withered bloom
Is strewn o'er the frozen ground;
And nature shrouds in her robe of gloom
The fields and the groves around:
If again when the murmuring streamlets glide
To float with the summer seas,
They shall wait their fresh buds o'er the calm
blue tide,
Their fragrance upon the breeze.

Yes, yes, they reply, and so shall man,
When the winter of death is past,
Be clothed in verdure and beauty again,
To bend never more to the blast.

BERTHA.

FROM THE BOSTON STATIONER.

DEDICATION.

The South Congregational Church in Boston, was dedicated yesterday. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Ware. The other services were performed by the Rev. Messrs. Pierpont, Frothingham, Young, and Gannett. Two original hymns were sung on the occasion. We have room only for the following:

BY REV. MR. PIERPONT.
With trump, and pipe, and viol chords,
And song, the full assembly brings
Its tribute to the Lord of lords,
Its homage to the King of kings.

To God, who from the rocky prison
Where death had bound him, brought his
Son,
To God these walls from earth have risen;
To God, "the high and lofty ONE."

Creator! at whose steadfast word
Alike the seas and seasons roil,
Here may thy truth in Christ our Lord
Shine forth and sanctify the soul.

Here, where we hymn thy praises now,
Father and Judge! may many a knee
And may a spirit humbly bow,
In worship and in prayer to Thee.

And when our lips no more shall move,
Our hearts no longer beat or burn,
Then, may the children that we love
Take up the strain, and, in their turn,

With trump, and pipe, and viol strings
Here pay, with music's sweet accords,
Their tribute to the King of kings,
Their homage to the Lord of lords.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"The Gospel whispers Love and Peace."
"Sick is my heart of tales of blood,
Borne on each gale o'er field and flood!
Oh! deeply does my soul abhor
The desolating sword of war.
Was man a social creature made
To this his race with Murder's blade,
And render social life more rude—
More-cursed than dearest solitude?
Ah! tell us not of glory's call
That myriads every age must fall—
That thus the encumbered world has need
Its victims oft should fight and bleed;
—Hear the God of truth reply—
"Twas Hell's arch-fiend devised the lie."
The Gospel bids our bickerings cease,
And only whispers Love and Peace."

WASHINGTON'S LEGACY

For the Abolition of War.

In a letter recently published, dated April 25, 1788, written by General Washington, to a friend in Europe, congratulating him on his marriage, we observed the following paragraphs:

While you have been making love under the banner of Hymen, the great personages of the North have been making war under the inspiration of rather, infatuation of Mars. Now, for my part, I humbly conceive you had much the best and wisest of the bargain; for certainly it is more consonant to all the principles of reason and religion—natural and revealed—to replenish the earth with inhabitants, rather than depopulate it by killing those already in existence. Besides it is time for knight-errantry and mad heroisms to be at an end. Your young military men, who went to reap the harvest of laurels, do not care, I suppose, how many seeds of war are sown; but, for the sake of humanity, it is devoutly to be wished, that the manly employments of agriculture, and the humanizing benefits of commerce should supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest."

These sentiments perfectly accord with the sentiments of universal philanthropy, and afford reason to believe, that had Gen. Washington lived to the present time, he would have given a still more direct approbation of the efforts for the abolition of war.

The suggestion that "young military men" in pursuit of a "harvest of laurels," care not how many "seeds of war" are sown, deserves special notice, as it brings to view one of the

* Supposed to be Miquis de La Fayette.

principal causes of the frequency of national contests.

Those who "care not how many seeds of war are sown" will be very apt to sow them, and to employ their influence to bring them to maturity. Men of such a disposition should be watched with care. Every instance of their conduct by which they violate the rights of another country, should receive a decided mark of public disapprobation; also every exertion, by which they attempt to involve their own country in the flames of War, should be repelled as the work of an incendiary. With the lovers of war, a profession of Patriotism is but a cloak for crimes.

"The manly employments of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce," if duly encouraged, will have a powerful tendency to "supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest."

The exertions of Agricultural Societies, in this age, are among the most promising means for diverting the public attention from the barbarous and delusive glories of war, and to fix it on objects more humane and praiseworthy. How much more deserving of esteem is the man who employs his energies for multiplying the means of human subsistence and comfort than the military conqueror, who destroys thousands of his brethren, and exposes millions to want and misery!

Let the various occupations of men be honour'd according to their respective tendencies to augment the happiness of man: then the lover of War, the vaunting military destroyer, will behold his "mounted scale aloft," when weighed against the honest, peaceable, diligent, and enterprising Farmer. The prophetic language referred to by Gen. Washington affords reason to suppose, that when men shall become truly enlightened, the dreadful occupation, will sink into disrepute; and that the business of agriculture will acquire such renown, that swords and spears will be transformed to ploughshares and pruning-hooks.

"Then the Nations will learn War no more." Those therefore who exert their influence to blast the pernicious reputation of war, and to advance the glory of agriculture, are acting in conformity to the "revealed designs of Providence, and the best interests of their species."

Alas! how shocking the thought, that the "profession of arms" and the butchery of men, are now deemed honorable among Christians.

It truly seems to be a great inconsistency for a man to profess to have that charity that thinketh no evil, and is long suffering, and at the same time plunges the murderous blade into the body of his neighbor. This is contrary to that meek and quiet spirit which is the bond of union and of peace.

"Shall the sword devour forever?"

SALUS.

DEATH IN THE BOTTLE.

"Drink boys, drink, and drown all sorrow,
For we may not live boys, to drink again to-morrow."
College Song.

One would think that these words of the old college song were written in anticipation of a book lately published in London, on the adulteration of spirituous liquors. The London Magazine has christened its review of "Death in the Bottle," and it is enough to make one's hair turn white with horror, to follow the author through his details. It is not many years since Doctor Accum did the eating world a similar service, by showing that what we fondly considered to be nutritious food, was absolutely poison. Bread ceased to be the staff of life; cheese sent a man to his ancestors, and vegetables and animals were sure to play the duce with the human stomach. What is a poor fellow to do between Death in the Kitchen and Death in the Bottle? Scylla lies in wait for him in the shape of a baker's loaf, and Charybdis foams in the sparkling Champagne; starve to death and thirst to death, or eat, drink and be poisoned. The alternative is awful.

When a man enters a hotel and calls for a drink of brandy and water, he little dreams what he is complacently sipping—rectified spirits, vinegar, orange root, vitrol, extract of almond cake, cherry laurel water, and extract of capicum! What an infernal mixture—it is enough to corrode a stomach of sheet iron. So much for brandy. Next comes gin, infinitely more mischievous, it seems than his brother brandy. The lurking demons in a bottle of gin, are oil of vitrol, sulphuric ether, oil of Turpentine, orange root, oils of juniper, of cassia, of carraways, of Almonds, Angelica root, and capicum! all essential poisons—no wonder people die of drinking! So let the reader bid "farewell, a long farewell!" to gin and all its Tartarean attributes and see if he can console himself with a good glass of wine. If the following mixture does not make him throw the bottle out of the window he is more or less than man;—the deluded wretch is smacking his lips over a dose of capicum, sal-tartar, gum-dragon, (what an appalling work!) lees almond cake! If things were called by their right names, instead of saying to a friend, "Will you take a glass of wine?" one would say, "Will you take a glass of gum-dragon and sal-tartar?" We pity the man who drank lumbars to all the toasts on the 8th of January.

Of late years, Sherry has been quite a fashionable drink, on account of its being less acid than Maderia, and consequently more wholesome. It contains, however, a tolerably reasonable share of the horrid, laurel-water, benzoine, lamb's blood, chalk and oyster-shells! The idea of drinking oyster-shells is something new—we doubt whether they are as digestible as their phlegmatic tenant, even when coupled with chalk. It were as well to turn a man's interior into a lime kiln at once.

One great question arises in the consideration of this subject; what, in the name of decanters and glasses, is a man to moisten his clay with? We take it for granted that every one of our readers will stave in his beer-barrels, and

decapitate all the bottles in his cellar; but what is he to drink with his dinner? Pure water is the best diluent—but that is about as hard to come at as pure wine. The last resort of the thirsty man, is cider, the generous extract of the juicy apple. Bottle it, and it has the foaming life of champagne, without its pernicious qualities—drink it in moderation, and death will not be found in the bottle.—N. Y. Morning Courier.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will be distinguished, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and not the recipe of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article (on the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—

Jewett's original Stomach Plaster.

These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, or weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters.

A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber, who is wholesale and retail agent for the proprietor.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Feb. 13. copy 182

FRINK'S

EYE WATER.

GOOD EYE WATER is an astringent, bland and healing liquid, calculated to strengthen the organ, in cases of debility, and to obviate a tendency to inflammation, or morbid excitement.

Nearly all the disorders of the eye, many of which, from undue exposure and neglect of suitable treatment, become very severe and difficult to manage, primarily arise from a lodgment of small particles under the lid, from a temporary harshness of the atmosphere, or an intense direction to some color which is unfavorable to vision, and which exhausts the power of the organ.

It is therefore apparent, that a complaint arising from these causes requires the strengthening and cooling application before mentioned, and that a composition which really possesses these properties, is better entitled to the appellation of "INFALLIBLE," than most of the preparations at present before the public.

The formula of this EYE WATER, was the prescription of a distinguished Physician, who particularly and successfully devoted his attention to affections of the Eye, and it has been tested by the proprietor of the recipe, in innumerable instances, for the last fifteen years. It is now prescribed by many eminent physicians, who have had opportunities to witness its effects, and it needs only a fair trial to insure its general use.

A new and fresh supply of this EYE WATER has just been received at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber who is wholesale and retail agent for the proprietors.

ASA BARTON.

Jan. 12. tf 189

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

REED & HOWARD have succeeded in preparing a Medicine for the cure of intemperance. It has had the advantage of repeated and successful experiments, by physicians of the first respectability in this city, and is confidently brought before the public, as a remedy in no respect inferior to any which have been offered for the purpose. A gentleman who has employed much of Dr. Chamber's, and has witnessed the operation of this, in several instances, has expressed his preference for their preparation. They have been positively favored with the following certificate from Dr. J. B. Flint, of this city.

Messrs. REED & HOWARD, Gentlemen—I have witnessed the operation and effect of your medicine for the cure of Intemperance, in several cases, and am very willing, at your request, to state, that it has generally produced a decided aversion to ardent spirits, in those who had previously been excessively fond of them; that the health of the patients has uniformly been improved by its operation, and that, in my opinion, it is a safe, salutary, and commendable medicine, for the purpose for which it is designed. Your friend, JOSHUA B. FLINT.

Boston, July 11th, 1827.

Extract from the Rev. Dr. Tucker's Report. "I have administered a considerable number of Chamber's Powders. But a preparation has been made by REED & HOWARD, of Boston, a principal ingredient of which, I suspect to be of a character which is more universally disgusting, than are any of the ingredients in Chamber's Powders; or, at least, that this is a more prevailing ingredient in REED & HOWARD's, than in the New-York preparation. Their 'Cure for Intemperance,' I therefore, decidedly prefer to that of Chamber's."

Price 250 a paper.

The subscriber is Agent for the Proprietors for the sale of the above "Medicine," and he has just received a supply of it at the Oxford Bookstore.

It can be sent by Mail, and the strictest secrecy always observed.

ASA BARTON.

Dec. 21.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Rev. Mr. Murray's THANE'S SERMON.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brails of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—1y-193

RECOLLECT!

WHAT those of our subscribers who have received this paper for over three years, and have neglected to make payment, in whole or in part, for the same, that unless they do it on or before the fifteenth day of March next, they will have to settle with an Agent's Agent. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, Jan. 31.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

It is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest"

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES,

For Merino and Native Wool,

on more liberal terms than can be had in New England.—ALSO, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass., will be duly attended to.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam Engines, to carry said Machines, on the most fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than water power.

January, 1828. 3m 187

Wing's Improved STEAM ENGINE.

WING'S Improved Steam Engine without a boiler; one of two horse power, is about the size of a large kitchen stove; takes no more fuel than a common fire place, its Machinery is very simple, and easy to be kept in repair, and less expensive than any hitherto in use.

The subscriber is constantly building said Engines for sale.

A line addressed to W. P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass., will be duly attended to.

All kinds of Machine Castings may be had at short notice, at Wing's Steam Furnace, Greenwich Village, Mass. Feb. 1827.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We Certify that we have witnessed the operation of W. P. Wing's Improved Steam Engine for several weeks past, and find it consumes only one fourth of a cord of wood per week. Said Engine blew a Cupola furnace, which is not less than two horse power.

DANIEL A. WARE, Founder.

WILLIAM FIELD, Engineer.

NOAH CUMINGS, Moulder.

Greenwich Village, Feb. 1827. 3m 187

SOMETHING WORTH HAVING.

MAINE STATE LOTTERY,

Fifth Class,

TO BE drawn in Portland on the 18th instant, on the popular combination system.

SORTED.

1	Prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	"	2,000	" 2,000
1	"	1,500	" 1,500
1	"	1,000	" 1,000
1	"	800	" 800
1	"	700	" 700
1	"	600	" 600
1	"	500	" 500
1	"	388	" 388
1	"	300	" 300
10	"	200	" 2,000
39	"	50	" 1,950
39	"	40	" 1,560
39	"	30	" 1,170
448	"	12	" 5,616
448	"	6	" 26,676

5051 Prizes, amounting to \$56,760

All persons who wish to secure a valuable prize in the above splendid Scheme, will do well to recollect that I have sold several handsome prizes in other Lotteries, when the chance for a fortune was much inferior to this.

DAVID SMITH.

Norway Village, Feb. 2.

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Lots of Land recently set off on Execution in Bethel, from John Merrill, Esq. to Messrs. Smith & Oxnard.

—ALSO—

TEN TONS OF GOOD HAY,

in the Barn of Mr. Samuel Allen, Hebron—terms very liberal—application to be made to the subscriber.

LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, Feb. 5, 1828. *188

TO SELL OR LET.

THE subscriber wishes to SELL or LET, his stand, in Waterford, which has been improved as a TAVERN for several years past, and would be an excellent stand for a Mechanic. It would be sold or let on very accommodating terms, and possession given immediately, which will be made known on application to Sprout Haggard, or Levi Brown, of Waterford, or to the subscriber at Freeport.

WILLIAM SAWIN.

January 16, 1828. 4w *188

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Equal to Swain's or any other, AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER, FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and syphilitic Diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

Many cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of the season.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the Genuine Medicine has the Proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words, Parker's Panacea, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a masonic emblem above.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spirituous liquors to be avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of proper and certain information, his medicine may be some persons be ranked amongst nostrums vended by numerous empirics of the day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that upon trial, these opinions will vanish, and give place to conviction of its superior merits. To pretend that all and every disease to which the human constitution is liable, will be cured by his medicine, would be false and absurd in the extreme; but it possesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and cure of certain obstinate and violent complaints, and those, in many instances, of the most alarming and distressing nature, can and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price \$2, or \$20 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—PARKER'S PANACEA, equal to Swain's, or any other, and one dollar cheaper.

List of Agents

For the sale of Parker's Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

John Hart & Son, No. 18 South Second street. Edward B. Garrigues, corner of 6th and Market. Thomas Oliver, N. E. corner of Front & Catharine. P. Williamson, N. E. corner of 2d & Almond. S. C. Sheppard, No. 107 S. 9th st. below Walnut. Wm. Rowoldt, S. W. corner of Fourth and Wood. E. Garretson, N. W. corner of Fifth and Race. Wm. Scattergood, corner of 2d and Green. Samuel Paxson & Sons, Trenton, N. J. Dr. J. B. Loring, Corner of Fulton & Gold sts. N. Y. P. Dickey, corner Lispenard st. & Broadway, N. Y. J. Rabineau, corner Greenwich & Murray sts. N. Y. Samuel Clement, Salem, N. J. J. P. Morton, Louisville, Ky. Ebenezer Wright, Milk-Street, Boston, Mass. C. S. Carter, Providence R. I. Dr. M. Monserratt, Baltimore. Thomas Lumpkin, Esq. P. M. King and Queen Court-House, Va.—Hotchkiss, Grisham & Clark, New-Orleans. William Grisham & Co., Natchez Miss. E. P. Langdon Cincinnati, Ohio. J. Harlan, Wilmington, Del. Wm. H. Taylor, Providence. R. I. T. Taylor, New-Port, R. I. David Walton, Londongrove, Pa. Ezra Eves, Fishing Creek, Columbia Co. Pa. Abijah Abbott, Syracuse, N. Y. Peticolus & Tannehill, Nashville, Ten. John Williams, Utica, N. Y. Gift Hitchcock, Rochester, N. Y. Pettigrew & Clayland, Pittsburg, Pa. Jos. G. Oliver, Milford, Del. David Schaffer, Reading, Pa. C. W. Porteaux & Co. Richmond, Va. Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis Mo. Wm. T. Williams, Savannah, Geo. S. Custin New-Haven. Conn. Dr. Wiltstock, Washington City, D. C. Dr. Burgoyne, Charleston, S. C. Dr. McRea, Wilmington, N. C. John D. Moore, Columbia, S. C. Edwin C. Estes, Athens, Ala. D. A. Vickroy, Miamishurg, Ohio. Joseph Bringham, Wilmington, Del. F. W. Leopold, Harrisburg, Pa. S. Babcock, New-Haven, Conn. R. Steel, Druggist, Auburn, N. Y. H. H. Atkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Southmayd & Boardman, Middletown, Conn. Mr. Hutchings, New-Brinswick, N. J. S. Carter, New-Haven, Conn. M. A. Santos, Norfolk, Va. R. & G. Moore, Lancaster, Pa. George Cannon, Nantucket. Byers and Butler, Louisville, Ky. David Schaffer, Reading, Pa.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER No. 209 North Eighth, four doors above Wood-street, or ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

Jan. 21, 1827. 19w 186

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